

it is one of the loveliest roses of its class. But it hasn't constitution enough for general cultivation in our latitudes, though it is described as perfectly hardy in the catalogues. To get wood enough is my greatest trouble with it. Its foliage is a rich dark green and its new wood is very tender; with me it requires careful winter protection and is very liable to succumb to the hard spring frosts and sunny days after it has been uncovered. The seedling from it, known as the Climbing Victor Verdier, is a stronger grower and a hardier plant, though the bloom of the latter is not so lovely in its form as the parent rose. In brief, the Victor Verdier is too tender a rose for general cultivation further north than Maplehurst or Hamilton.

SMALL FRUITS ON NEW FARMS.

Most persons, who acquire land in the newly-settled portions of the West and South, delay taking steps to secure a supply of fruit till they are in a condition to set out apple, pear, peach and cherry trees. The cost of erecting buildings and fences and making other improvements is generally so great that they have no money to expend in fruit trees for several years. When they have obtained them and set them out, they must wait other years before they have attained a size to produce fruit. Then quite likely they may find, to their sorrow, that the varieties they have obtained are not adapted to their locality. There are many reasons why persons who take up new land should commence with berry bushes and vines rather than with trees, if their object be the supplying of their own tables with fruit. Strawberry plants come into bearing the year after they are set out, while gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry bushes will produce good crops in two years from the time they are planted, provided they receive suitable attention.

The cost of cuttings of grapes, currants, and gooseberries is very small, they can be sent through the mails at cheap rates, and they are easily rooted by cutting them in suitable lengths and setting them in a trench that can be made by simply forcing a spade into the soil. All except one or two of the upper buds should be covered with soil, which should be crowded close to them with the foot. In mid-summer it is best to give them a partial shade. This may be done by means of a fence board fastened to supports on the south or east side of the row. The board should stand about two inches from the ground, and four inches from the cuttings. If the soil is rich, is kept free from weeds and grass and is covered with mulch, the rooted cuttings can be transplanted the following year. Cuttings obtained in the fall may be kept over the winter by placing them in the cellar or by burying them in the ground deep enough to protect them from the frost.—American Agriculturist